THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1793. [N° 1608.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

An intereſting Statement relative to the PRISON *of Philadelphia, from the Inſpectors, appointed by Law, for ſuperintending the ſame.*

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the State of Pennſylvania.*

THE Board of Inſpectors, of the priſon of the city and county of Philadelphia, in compliance with the order, which they received, to make a report of the ſtate of thoſe priſons, accompanied with ſuch hints for further improvements as their experience may enable them to communicate, do reſpectfully ſubmit the following report on that ſubject, as it is probable that it may be conſidered worthy of the attention of the Legiſlature, and by that means be publiſhed to the world, they therefore, beg leave to make a few preliminary obſervations.

Among a variety of advantages, which followed our political ſeparation, from a country whoſe manners and cuſtoms, have reſulted from a long train of prejudices, rivetted by the power and influence of highly privileged orders of men, intereſted in their ſupport, the reformation of our penal code, is entitled to a diſtinguiſhed place, and deſervedly claims the attention, not only of our own citizens, who have obſerved its ſalutary effects, but of all others who wiſh to promote the welfare and happineſs of mankind.

And having been often ſolicited by our fellow-citizens, and others, to inform the public of the happy conſequences reſulting from that reformation, it may not be improper therefore to lay hold of the preſent opportunity, conciſely to review the principles of the former Syſtem of penal Law, its mode of treating criminals, and the Effects of that Treatment; and contraſt them with the principles, Mode of Treatment, and effects of the preſent Syſtem, which however wiſe and benevolent, yet being new, and eſſentially different from that of the Country from whom the former was derived, may for that reaſon, require a particular detail in order to its being more generally underſtood, and this we hope will be a ſufficient apology for the length and minuteneſs of the preſent report.

It appears to have been a principle, almoſt univerſally admitted in Europe, and in this country, down to the late revolution; that in order to prevent crimes, it is neceſſary to exterminate the criminals; and that this extermination ſhould be accompanied with circumſtances of horror, proportioned to the rank and power of the perſons who have been injured or offended. Hence aroſe all thoſe cruel puniſhments, which human ingenuity, has deviſed, in order to render death more terrible, and ſecure to the great the continuance of uſurped authority. Jealous of that authority, and having all power in their own hands, the moſt excruciating tortures were reſerved for thoſe who dared to reſiſt their tyranny, their laws, inſtead of being founded on juſtice and mercy, were dictated by pride and revenge, and the people were gradually familiarized to ſcenes of cruelty and oppreſſion. Thus even the laws of England became ſo ſanguinary, that the moſt trifling offences are frequently puniſhed with death. In caſes of treaſon, the mode of inflicting that puniſhment is peculiarly ſhocking; and the mind ſhrinks back with horror at the recollection of the cruelties exerciſed to exterminate the cauſe of the ſtrongeſt party, in times of religious intolerence.

But it was not the guilty alone that ſuffered—ſevere puniſhment immediately followed the ſuſpicion of guilt on the ſuſpected and the convicted, were equally conſigned to the ſame priſon, or the ſame dungeon, and equally expoſed to the rage, cold, diſeaſe, and the want of all the comforts of life. Thus aſſociated, the innocent were corrupted by the guilty; the old offenders encouraged the young; the promiſcuous intercourſe of the ſexes produced the moſt debauchery, the moſt falſe notions of the community from without, were added to a free communication with thoſe within; and the uſe of ſpirituous liquors were permitted without reſtriction. Plots to eſcape, or new ſchemes of villany, were eaſily concerted, the keepers found an intereſt in encouraging crimes, and encreaſing the number of criminals: their turnkeys were rapacious, drunken and cruel, and that day which ſhould be a time for reflection, was always a day of greater riot than the reſt. Every circumſtanced, was any unfortunate culprit diſpoſed to reflect on his ſituation, he had no place of retirement, no hope of ſupport; his feelings were gradually blunted; he became familiar with wickedneſs; and if he regained his liberty, he carried with him the contagion of vice, and purſued his old courſe until the gallows terminated his unhappy career.

Senſible of the exiſtence of theſe evils, and having taken off our connection with the country from whence they were derived, the firſt Convention of Pennſylvania ſolemnly enjoined on the Legiſlature a reviſion of the penal ſyſtem.—Thoſe abſurd diſtinctions of rank, which placed men at ſuch a diſtance from each other, and which have a neceſſary tendency to produce ſevere and cruel laws, being happily unknown among us, the Legiſlature wiſely judged, that after providing for the ſecurity and protection of good citizens, it was their buſineſs to aim at the reformation of the bad; and that a vicious member of the community was not to be put off, without ſome eſſay being made towards reſtoring him to a ſenſe of his duty to ſociety.

Efforts to attain this deſirable object, had alſo been made in England, by a number of philanthropic characters, who felt the deplorable ſituation of the unfortunate victims to the ſeverity of their laws, and who warmly exerted themſelves to effect this ſalutary change in the principles of the penal ſyſtem.

Their ſucceſs however, has hitherto been but partial and limited—the root of the evil remains untouched; and we ſtill hear of Botany Bay expeditions, of murders, robberies, and executions without number, although they boaſt not only of a Howard, whoſe active benevolence, directed to this object, has done honour to human nature; but alſo, of Fothergill, Jebb, Beevor, and Loft, who have laboured incedantly to wipe away this ſtain from the character of the nation.

It was our happineſs however, to begin the reformation on an extenſive plan; and although the miſtaken policy of directing that the labour of the criminals ſhould be public and attended with circumſtances of diſgrace, together with the inefficacy of the internal regulations of priſons, fruſtrated, in a great meaſure, the firſt well meant attempts of the legiſlature, and rendered them unproductive of the expected beneficial effects, yet it is apparent, that theſe very errors had a power for tendency, to promote the adoption of the more rational, benevolent and effectual ſyſtem now in uſe. A ſyſtem, which aims to mend the heart by reforming its ſenſibility, and which avoids all diſgraceful treatment, as being calculated only to render more ſtubborn and incorrigible, thoſe unhappy perſons who have deviated from the paths of rectitude and virtue.

For this ſyſtem we are principally indebted to a number of citizens who having aſſociated under the title of the Philadelphia Society, for alleviating the miſeries of public priſons, and having in the proſecution of that benevolent deſign, regularly viſited thoſe dreadful abodes of guilt and miſery; they diſcovered, that the ſame profanity, intemperance and diſorder, which exiſted prior to the alteration of the penal laws, ſtill continued without any material diminution; and that their viſits could not produce any permanent good effect, and the funds of their inſtitution would be diſtributed in vain, unleſs an eſſential change in the internal management and policy of the priſon ſhould be accompliſhed. With this view they applied to the corporation of the city, to countenance and ſupport their repreſentation to the legiſlature, on this ſubject, in which they pointed out the effects of the late act for reforming the penal laws, and ſuggeſted the only proper remedies; ſobriety, labour, and moſt diſcipline.

The legiſlature accordingly changed the ſyſtem into its preſent form in which it has been in full operation near two years, and the board can now with much pleaſure report, that its effects have equalled the moſt ſanguine wiſhes of its friends and ſupporters.

The ſexes are now lodged, fed, and employed, ſeparately. All improper communication from without carefully prevented: the uſe of ſpirituous liquors totally ſuppreſſed; and the men and women vagrants, confined apart, and unconnected with the convicts.—The ſolitary cells are built, ſupported by arches, and though they afford both light and air, which greatly contributes to preſerve the health of the priſoners, are yet much more ſecure than the former ſubterraneous dungeons. Here the old offenders, and the diſorderly are confined, the firſt for the term of their ſentence, the latter at the diſcretion of the inſpectors. The orderly convicts are allowed the liberty of their reſpective halls and yards, and are employed according to their ſexes and abilities, in weaving, working at their ſeveral trades, grinding plaiſter of paris; chipping logwood; beating hemp; ſwingling and ſpinning flax; and picking oakum, cotton, wool, &c.—Moral and religious books are provided, and the priſoners encouraged to read them at proper ſeaſons. Order, decency, cleanlineſs, and quietneſs, prevail in a high degree.—The cruel and unjuſt practice of exacting jail fees, and the vile cuſtom of garniſh is abolished, no gaoling fees, no profane or indecent language heard; and irons, hitherto conſidered an indiſpenſible part of the furniture of priſons, are now found to be uſeleſs and unneceſſary. A regular and ſtrict diſcipline; the conſtant attention of the overſeers; the care of the nightly watch; and the humanity and vigilance of the keeper, form the principal ſecurity of the priſon.

The cloaths and proviſions of the convicts, are directed by the board; they are allowed beds, and their diets and diet, although very plain, is comfortable.—Books are kept, in which they are debited with the expence of their diet and cloathing, and credited by the produce of their labour. Balances have been found in favour of many of them, and theſe balances are paid to them at their diſcharge, either in money or cloaths at the diſcretion of the inſpectors.—But the produce of the labour of the vagrants, which is conſiderable, goes to the general account of the priſon and we flatter ourſelves, that the current expence of the houſe will be nearly, if not entirely, defrayed by the labour of its inhabitants.

The phyſician regularly attends, and affords ſuch aſſiſtance to the diſeaſed priſoners as the nature of their caſes require; and miniſters of different religious denominations, who formerly occaſionly viſited the priſon, now attend it regularly: the evident good effects of their benevolent labors, ſo becoming the character of a miniſter of the chriſtian religion, will doubtleſs engage others in ſo laudable an employment.

[*To be continued.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

THE Small-Pox being tolerated in our neighbourhood, in oppoſition to a large minority, it is highly the concern of the Overſeers and others, to whoſe care the infection is intruſted, that the predictions and apprehenſions of the enemies to Inoculation be not realized.——It is to be hoped, that the Overſeers will not be ſuch rigid œconomiſts, as to let an old ſuit of woollens come from the Peſt-Houſe, value about twenty ſhillings, and thereby ruin half a dozen families.——It is likewiſe apprehended, that the preſent accommodations are not ſufficient for an hundred people to be ſick and confined in, when the weather is foul; and as next, after coming well out of the Hoſpital, 'tis of conſequence to paſs our time there comfortably and agreeably, a few thoughts on the ſubject may not be unſeaſonable.—The ſurviving the diſorder I leave wholly to my Phyſician; but as to paſſing my time there, comfortably and agreeably, I venture to think about that myſelf. For this purpoſe, I would propoſe to ſuch who mean to be inoculated the next or in any future Claſs, that a large room, thirty-four feet ſquare and twelve feet between floors, ſhould be built about one hundred feet from the preſent peſt houſe. This room, lighted by eight windows of common ſize, and warmed by an iron-ſtove, and furniſhed with benches, would be a very comfortable and pleaſant ſhelter for one hundred people; convenient boards for tables ſhould alſo be furniſhed.——Such a room in wet weather, and wet weather we muſt expect, would be as agreeable as neceſſary, for the Patients to walk and exerciſe in; and the want of which, I apprehend, will be too much felt by thoſe now in the Hoſpital. About forty feet diſtant from this room, and from each other, ſhould be two large privies, ſufficient for ſix perſons at a time, with a dry path and a cover over head leading to them; two privies of the ſame ſize ſhould be placed near the houſe, now on the Iſland; a ſhed, large enough for three cords of wood, and two men to ſtand and ſaw, ſhould be placed near the large room. This room would take about four thouſand feet of boards and timber, which, with the iron-ſtove, nails and glaſs, would coſt about one hundred dollars. Five windows for this room might be carried to Mr. Dyre's with the next claſs; who, during their week's ſtay at the well houſe, may frame it complete, and raiſe and put it together the firſt day they go on the Iſland. The expence of this building, being divided among the whole number that will occupy and enjoy it the ſucceeding winter, would be almoſt nothing to each individual, perhaps not more than eighteen pence. A large, clean, light, warm room, where a man may walk and ſtretch himſelf, and be as warm as he wiſhes to be, are enjoyments that can ſcarcely be bought too dear, by one who has ever been ſtowed between a ſhip's decks, or even in a room in a cold wet day, with twenty people climbing on each other's backs to get at the fire. This room, lighted by two lamps and fire kept up day and night in the ſtove, would ſupply every deficiency in bending and waſhing cloths, which muſt be carried on as ſparingly as poſſible, from the neceſſity of leaving them when much infected, and from the great propriety of leaving them in all caſes. For a room thus conſtantly warm, it is highly probable, that many patients would ſleep only in a chair, or on a bench, the whole time; in ſhort, independent of every other conſideration, the having in cloths would more than pay for the room. If it be remembered, that we keep fire in this country till May, and that a ſupply of wood is always convenient and neceſſary for the ſick, and the many duties and attendants they require, in warm weather as well as in cold.——It this ſhort letter ſhould incite any one of more abilities, to propoſe a more eligible plan for the purpoſe, a ſafe and commodious reception for ſick may reſult there for Inoculation, [illegible]

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NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1793. [N° 1608.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

An interesting Statement relative to the PRISON *of Philadelphia, from the Inspectors, appointed by Law, for superintending the same.*

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.*

THE Board of Inspectors, of the prison of the city and county of Philadelphia, in compliance with the order, which they received, to make a report of the state of those prisons, accompanied with such hints for further improvements as their experience may enable them to communicate, do respectfully submit the following report on that subject, as it is probable that it may be considered worthy of the attention of the Legislature, and by that means be published to the world, they therefore, beg leave to make a few preliminary observations.

Among a variety of advantages, which followed our political separation, from a country whose manners and customs, have resulted from a long train of prejudices, rivetted by the power and influence of highly privileged orders of men, interested in their support, the reformation of our penal code, is entitled to a distinguished place, and deservedly claims the attention, not only of our own citizens, who have observed its salutary effects, but of all others who wish to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind.

And having been often solicited by our fellow-citizens, and others, to inform the public of the happy consequences resulting from that reformation, it may not be improper therefore to lay hold of the present opportunity, concisely to review the principles of the former System of penal Law, its mode of treating criminals, and the Effects of that Treatment; and contrast them with the principles, Mode of Treatment, and effects of the present System, which however wise and benevolent, yet being new, and essentially different from that of the Country from whom the former was derived, may for that reason, require a particular detail in order to its being more generally understood, and this we hope will be a sufficient apology for the length and minuteness of the present report.

It appears to have been a principle, almost universally admitted in Europe, and in this country, down to the Revolution; that in order to prevent crimes, it is necessary to exterminate the criminals; and that this extermination should be accompanied with circumstances of horror, proportioned to the rank and power of the persons who have been injured or offended. Hence arose all those cruel punishments, which human ingenuity has devised, in order to render death more terrible, and secure to the great the continuance of usurped authority. Jealous of that authority, and having all power in their own hands, the most excruciating tortures were reserved for those who dared to resist their tyranny, their laws, instead of being founded on justice and mercy, were dictated by pride and revenge, and the people were gradually familiarized to scenes of cruelty and oppression. Thus even the laws of England became so sanguinary, that the most trifling offences are frequently punished with death. In cases of treason, the mode of inflicting that punishment is peculiarly shocking; and the mind shrinks back with horror at the recollection of the cruelties exercised to promote the cause of the strongest party, in times of religious intolerence.

But it was not the guilty alone that suffered—severe punishment immediately followed the suspicion of guilt—for the suspected and the convicted, were equally consigned to the same prison, or the same dungeon, and equally exposed to hunger, cold, disease, and the want of all the comforts of life. Thus associated, the innocent were corrupted by the guilty; the old offenders encouraged the young; the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes produced the vilest debauchery, the most abandoned of the community from without, were admitted to a free communication with those within; and the use of spirituous liquors were permitted without limitation. Plots to escape, or new schemes of villany, were easily concerted, the keepers found an interest in encouraging crimes, and encreasing the number of criminals: their turnkeys were rapacious, drunken and profane, and that day which should be a time for reflection, was always a day of greater riot than the rest. Thus circumstanced, was any unfortunate culprit disposed to reflect on his situation, he had no place of retreat, no hope of support; his feelings were gradually blunted; he became familiar with wickedness; and if he regained his liberty, he carried with him the contagion of vice, and pursued his old course until the gallows terminated his unhappy career.

Sensible of the existence of these evils, and having broken off our connection with the country from whence they were derived, the first Convention of Pennsylvania humanely enjoined on the Legislature a revision of the penal system.—Those absurd distinctions of rank, which place men at such a distance from each other, and which have a necessary tendency to produce severe and cruel laws, being happily unknown among us, the Legislature wisely judged, that after providing for the security and protection of good citizens, it was their business to aim at the reformation of the bad; and that a vicious member of the community was not to be cut off, without some essay being made towards restoring him to a sense of his duty to society.

Efforts to attain this desirable object, had also been made in England, by a number of philanthropic characters, who felt the deplorable situation of the unfortunate victims to the severity of their laws, and who warmly exerted themselves to effect this salutary change in the principles of the penal system.

Their success however, has hitherto been but partial and limited—the root of the evil remains untouched; and we still hear of Botany Bay expeditions, of murders, robberies, and executions without number, although they boast, not only of a Howard, whose active benevolence, directed to this subject, has done honour to human nature; but also, of Fothergill, Jebb, Beevor, and Loft, who have laboured incessantly to wipe away this stain from the character of the nation.

It was our happiness however, to begin the reformation on an extensive plan; and although the mistaken policy of directing that the labour of the criminals should be public and attended with circumstances of disgrace, together with the inefficacy of the internal regulations of prisons, frustrated, in a great measure, the first well meant attempts of the legislature, and rendered them unproductive of the expected beneficial effects, yet it is apparent, that these very errors had a powerful tendency, to promote the adoption of the more rational, benevolent and effectual system now in use. A system, which aims to mending the heart by restoring its sensibility, and which avoids all disgraceful treatment, as being calculated only to render more shameless and incorrigible, those unhappy persons who have deviated from the paths of rectitude and virtue.

For this system we are principally indebted to a number of citizens who having associated under the title of the Philadelphia society, for alleviating the miseries of public prisons and having, in the execution of that benevolent design, regularly visited those dreadful abodes of guilt and misery; they discovered, that the same profanity, intemperance and disorder, which existed prior to the alteration of the penal laws, still continued without any material diminution; and that their visits could not produce any permanent good effect, and the funds of their institution would be distributed in vain, unless an essential change in the internal management and policy of the prisons could be accomplished. With this view they applied to the corporation of the city, to countenance and support their representation to the legislature, on this subject, in which they pointed out the effects of the late Act for reforming the penal laws, and suggested the only proper remedies; solitude, labour, and strict discipline.

The legislature accordingly changed the system into its present form in which it has been in full operation near two years, and the board can now with much pleasure report, that its effects have equalled the most sanguine wishes of its friends and supporters.

The sexes are now lodged, fed, and employed, separately. All improper communication from without carefully prevented: the use of spirituous liquors totally suppressed; and the men and women vagrants, confined apart, and unconnected with the convicts.—The solitary cells are built, supported by arches, and though they afford both light and air, which greatly contributes to preserve the health of the prisoners, are yet much more secure than the former subterraneous dungeons. Here the old offenders, and the disorderly are confined, the first for the term of their sentence, the latter at the discretion of the inspectors. The orderly convicts are allowed the liberty of their respective halls and yards, and are employed according to their sexes and abilities, in weaving, working at their several trades, grinding plaister of paris; chipping logwood; beating hemp; swingling and spinning flax; and picking oakum, cotton, wool, &c.——Moral and religious books are provided, and the prisoners encouraged to read them at proper seasons. Order, decency, cleanliness, and quietness, prevail in a high degree.—The cruel and unjust practice of exacting jail fees, and the vile custom of garnish is abolished; no gaming suffered, no profane or indecent language heard; and irons, hitherto considered an indispensible part of the furniture of prisons, are now found to be useless and unnecessary. A regular and strict discipline; the constant attention of the overseers; the care of the nightly watch; and the humanity and vigilance of the keeper, form the principal security of the prison.

The cloaths and provisions of the convicts, are directed by the board; they are allowed beds, and their dress and diet, although very plain, is comfortable.—Books are kept, in which they are debited with the expence of their diet and cloathing, and credited by the produce of their labour. Balances have been found in favour of many of them, and these balances are paid to them at their discharge, either in money or cloaths at the discretion of the inspectors.—But the produce of the labour of the vagrants, which is considerable, goes to the general account of the prison and we flatter ourselves, that the current expence of the house will be nearly, if not entirely, defrayed by the labour of its inhabitants.

The physician regularly attends, and affords such assistance to the diseased prisoners as the nature of their cases require; and ministers of different religious denominations, who formerly occasionly visited the prison, now attend it regularly: the evident good effects of their benevolent labors, so becoming the character of a minister of the christian religion, will doubtless engage others in so laudable an employment.

[*To be continued.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

THE Small-Pox being tolerated in our neighbourhood, in opposition to a large minority, it is highly the concern of the Overseers and others, to whose care the infection is intrusted, that the predictions and apprehensions of the enemies to Inoculation be not realized.——It is to be hoped, that the Overseers will not be such rigid œconomists, as to let an old suit of woollen come from the Pest-House, value about twenty shillings, and thereby ruin half a dozen families.——It is likewise apprehended, that the present accommodations are not sufficient for an hundred people to be sick and confined in, when the weather is foul; and as next, after coming well out of the Hospital, 'tis of consequence to pass our time there comfortably and agreeably, a few thoughts on the subject may not be unseasonable.—The surviving the disorder I leave wholly to my Physician; but as to passing my time there, comfortably and agreeably, I venture to think about that myself. For this purpose, I would propose to such who mean to be inoculated the next or in any future Class, that a large hall, thirty-four feet square and seven feet between floors, should be built about one hundred feet from the present pest house. This room, lighted by eight windows of common size, and warmed by an iron stove, and furnished with benches, would be a very comfortable and pleasant shelter for one hundred people; convenient boards for tables should also be furnished.——Such a room in wet weather, and wet weather we must expect, would be as agreeable as necessary, for the Patients to walk and exercise in; and the want of which, I apprehend, will be too much felt by those now in the Hospital. About forty feet distant from this room, and from each other, should be two large privies, sufficient for six persons at a time, with a dry path and a cover over head leading to them; two privies of the same size should be placed near the house, now on the Island; a shed, large enough for three cords of wood, and two men to stand and saw, should be placed near the large room. This room would take about four thousand feet of boards and timber, which, with the iron-stove, nails and glass, would cost about one hundred dollars. Every article for this room might be carried to Mr. Dyre's, with the next class; who, during their week's stay at the well-house, may frame it complete, and raise and put it together the first day they go on the Island. The expence of this building, being divided among the whole number that will occupy and enjoy it the summer, would be almost nothing to each individual, perhaps not more than eighteen pence. A large, clean, light, warm room, where a man may walk and stretch himself, and be as warm as he wishes to be, are enjoyments that can scarcely be bought too dear, by one who has ever been stowed between a ship's decks, or been in a room in a cold wet day, with twenty people climbing on each other's backs to get at the fire. This room, lighted by two lamps, and fire kept up day and night the whole time, would supply every deficiency in bedding and wearing cloths, which will be carried on as sparingly as possible, from the necessity of leaving them when much infected, and from the great propriety of leaving them in all cases. In a room thus constantly warm, it is highly probable, that many patients would sleep only in a chair, or on a bench, the whole time; in short, independent of every other consideration, the saving in cloths would more than build the room. Let it be remembered, that we keep five in this country till May, and that plenty of room is always convenient and necessary for the sick, and the many offices and attendants they require, in warm weather as well as in cold.——If this sketch should induce any one of more abilities, to plan and execute something that may render Coaster's Harbour, as much as possible, a safe and commodious receptacle, for such as may resort there for Inoculation, my wish is gained.

THOUGHTS on the *MANNERS* of the *GREAT*.

[*Continued.*]

THERE is no error more common, or more dangerous, than that an unreſtrained indulgence of appetite is generally attended with a liberal, humane, and merciful temper. Nor is there any opinion more falſe and more fatal, or which demands to be more readily controverted, than that libertinism and good nature are natural and neceſſary aſſociates. For after all that corrupt poets, and more corrupt philoſophers, have told us of the blandiſhments of pleaſure, and of its tendency to ſoften the temper and humanize the affections, it is certain, that nothing hardens the heart like exceſſive and unbounded luxury; and he who refuſes the ſweeteſt gratifications to his own voluptuouſneſs, will generally be found the leaſt ſuſceptible of tenderneſs for the wants of others. The cruelties at Rome bore an exact proportion to the diſſoluteneſs at Capreæ. And it is not leſs notorious, that the imperial fiddler became more barbarous as he grew more profligate.—Proſperity, ſays the Arabian proverb, fills the heart till it makes it hard: and the moſt dangerous pits and ſnares for human virtue are thoſe, which are covered over with the flowers of proſperous fortune, that it requires a cautious foot, and a vigilant eye, to eſcape them.

Even Ananias and Sapphira were, I doubt not, well eſteemed in Society; for it was enough to eſtabliſh a very conſiderable reputation, to ſell even part of their poſſeſſions for religious purpoſes: But what an alarm does it ſound to hypocriſy, that, inſtead of being rewarded! for what they brought, they were puniſhed for what they kept back! And it is to be feared, that this deceitful pair are not the only one, upon whom a good action, without a pure intention, has drawn down a righteous retribution. For though outward actions are the ſureſt, and to human eyes the only evidences of ſincerity, yet Chriſtianity is a religion of *motives* and *principles*. The goſpel is continually referring to the *heart*, as the ſource of good; it is the poor in *ſpirit*, to the pure in *heart*, that the divine bleſſing is annexed.—A man may correct many improper practices, and refrain from many immoral acts, from merely human motives; but, though this partial amendment is not without its uſes, yet this is only attacking ſymptoms, and neglecting the mortal diſeaſe. But to ſubdue a worldly temper, to control irregular deſires, and to have a clean heart, is to extinguiſh the ſoul, and ſpirit, and eſſence of ſin. Totally to *accompliſh* this, is, perhaps, beyond the narrow limits of human perfection; but to *attempt* it (with an humble reliance on ſuperior aid) is ſo far from being an extravagant or romantic flight of virtue, that it is but the common duty of every ordinary Chriſtian. And this perfection is not the leſs real, becauſe it is a point which ſeems conſtantly to recede from our approaches. Our higheſt attainments, inſtead of bringing us "to the mark," only teach us to remove the mark to a greater diſtance, by giving us more humbling views of ourſelves, and more exalted conceptions of the ſtate which we are labouring after. Though the progreſs towards perfection may be perpetual in this world, the actual attainment is reſerved for a better.—And this reſtleſs deſire, of a happineſs which we cannot reach, and this lively idea of a perfection which we cannot attain, are among the many arguments for a future ſtate, which ſeem to come little ſhort of abſolute demonſtration. But I muſt remember, that this is not a ſermon, but a mere ſuperficial eſſay. I am neither an old man, a clergyman, nor a methodiſt; ſo that, it is at leaſt poſſible, that I may be neither actuated by moroſeneſs, ſelf-intereſt, nor enthuſiaſm. I live much in the world, and have as much ſatisfaction in its lawful pleaſures, and permitted indulgences, as other men. I endeavour to cultivate the greateſt candour for the opinions, and affection for the perſons of all my fellow creatures. I am charmed with humanity, generoſity, and integrity, even in worldly men. But one virtue muſt not intrench upon another. Charity muſt not ſupplant faith. If a man be generous, good natured, and humane, it is impoſſible not to feel for him the tenderneſs of a brother; but if, at the ſame time, he be irreligious, intemperate, or profane, who ſhall dare to ſay he is in a ſafe ſtate?—Good humour and generous ſentiments will always make a man a pleaſant acquaintance; but who ſhall lower the doctrines of the goſpel, to accommodate them to the conduct of men? Who ſhall bend a ſtrait rule, to favour a crooked practice? Who ſhall controvert that authority, which has ſaid, that *without Holineſs, no man ſhall ſee the Lord?* May I venture to be a little paradoxical; and while ſo many grave perſons are deſcanting on the miſchiefs of vice, may I be permitted to ſay a word on the miſchiefs of virtue; or, rather, of that ſhining counterfeit, which while it wants the ſpecific gravity, has much of the brightneſs of ſterling worth? Never, perhaps, did any age produce more beautiful declamations in praiſe of virtue, than the preſent: Never were more poliſhed periods rounded, in honour of humanity. An ancient Pagan would imagine, that Aſtræa had returned to take up her abode in our metropolis: A primitive Chriſtian would conclude, that "righteouſneſs" and peace had there met together." But how would they be ſurprized, to find that the obligation to theſe duties was not always thought binding on their eloquent encomiaſts! That univerſal benevolence may conſiſt with partial injuſtice, and boundleſs liberality with ſordid ſelfiſhneſs! That one may ſeem eager in redreſſing the injuries of half the globe, without deſcending to the petty detail of private virtues; and burn with zeal for the good of millions one never ſaw, and yet ſpread vice and ruin through the little circle of one own's perſonal influence? When the general texture of an irregular life is ſpangled over with ſome conſtitutional pleaſing qualities; when gaiety, good humour, and a thoughtleſs profuſion of expence, throw a luſtre round the faulteſt characters, it is no wonder that common obſervers are blinded into admiration: A profuſe generoſity dazzles them more, than all the duties of the decalogue. But though it may be a very uſeful quality, towards ſecuring the election of a borough, it will contribute but little towards making ſure the calling and election to the kingdom of heaven. It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that extravagance ſhould be the great criterion of goodneſs, with thoſe very people who are themſelves the victims to this idol; for the prodigal pays no debts, if he can help it: And it is notorious, that in one of the witteſt and moſt popular comedies which this country has ever produced, thoſe very paſſages which exalt liberality at the expence of juſtice, were nightly applauded with enthuſiaſtic rapture by thoſe deluded tradeſmen, whom, perhaps that very ſentiment helped to keep out of their money. But there is another ſort of faſhionable character, whoſe falſe brightneſs is ſtill more pernicious, by caſting a ſplendour over the moſt deſtructive vices. Corrupt manners, ruinous extravagance, and the moſt fatal paſſion for play, are ſometimes gilded over with many engaging acts of charity, and a general attention and reſpect to the ceremonials of Chriſtianity. But this is degrading the venerable image and ſuperſcription of religion, by ſtamping them on baſer metal than they were ever intended to impreſs. The young and gay ſhelter themſelves under ſuch examples, and ſcruple the leſs to adopt the bad parts of ſuch mixed characters, when they ſee that an immoral conduct is ſo compatible with a religious profeſſion. But I digreſs from my intention; for it is not the purpoſe of this addreſs to take notice of any actions which the common conſent of mankind has determined to be wrong; but of ſuch chiefly, as are practiced by the ſober, the decent, and the regular; and to drop a few hints, on ſuch leſs obvious offences, as are in general—*Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne.* Nor will the bounds which I have preſcribed myſelf, allow of my wandering into a wide and general field of obſervation.—The idea of the preſent ſlight performance, was ſuggeſted, by reading the King's late excellent Proclamation againſt Irreligion and Immorality.——Under the ſhelter of ſo high a ſanction, it may not be unſeaſonable to preſs on the hearts of the better diſpoſed, ſuch obſervances as ſeem to be generally overlooked, and to remark ſuch offences as commonly elude cenſure, becauſe they are not commonly thought cenſurable. It is obvious, to all ſerious perſons, that that branch of the divine law, againſt which the better kind of people treſpaſs with the leaſt ſcruple, is the Fourth Commandment.—Many who would ſhudder, at the violation of the other Nine, ſeem without ceremony to expunge this from the divine code; but by what authority they do this, has never been explained. The Chriſtian Legiſlator does not ſeem to have abridged the Commandments; and there is no ſubſequent authority, ſo much as pretended to, by Proteſtants. It is not here intended to take notice of ſuch flagrant offences, as lie open to the cognizance of higher tribunals; or to pollute this paper with deſcanting on the holders of card-aſſemblies on Sundays, the frequenters of taverns and gaming-houſes; the printers of Sunday news-papers; the proprietors of Sunday ſtage-coaches; and others, who openly inſult the laws of the land; laws which will always be held ſacred by good citizens, even were not the laws of God antecedent to them. Many of the order whom I here addreſs are perſons of the tendereſt humanity, and not only wiſh well to the intereſts of virtue, but are favourably diſpoſed to advance the cauſe of religion; nay, would be extremely ſtartled, at not being thought ſincerely religious: Yet from inconſideration, want of time, want of ſelf-examination, want of ſuſpecting the deceitfulneſs of the human heart, ſometimes allow themſelves in inattentions and negligencies, which materially affect their own ſafety, and the comfort of others.—While an animated ſpirit of charity ſeems to be kindled among us; while there is a general diſpoſition to inſtruct the ignorant, and to reform the vicious; one cannot help regretting that theſe amiable exertions ſhould be counteracted, in ſome degree, by practices of a directly oppoſite tendency; trifling in their appearance, but ſerious in their effects.

[*To be continued.*]

PARIS, October 25.

A DISPUTE aroſe laſt week near Etain between the Emigrants and the rear-guard of the Pruſſians, the former having refuſed to take their place alternately. The Pruſſian ſoldiers complained with ſeverity of the hardſhips of their being conſtantly expoſed to the enemy's fire, and being eternally harraſſed in their retreat by our troops; they wiſhed the Emigrants to partake their ſhare of the danger. Remonſtrances were vain, until the Pruſſians enforced their arguments by a ſhower of bullets, which humbled to their congenial earth, ſix hundred of thoſe proud Nobles.

LONDON, November 8.

The magiſtrates of Frankfort were for extorting the whole of the contribution from the Jews only.—This brought on a remonſtrance, not to thoſe mean and contemptible tyrants who had long inſulted and pillaged them, but to the French General, who very properly interfered, and not only preſerved the *Children of Iſrael* from this laſt act of oppreſſion from an inſolent and illiterate magiſtracy, but procured them an immediate reſtoration to thoſe rights, of which they had been for ages iniquitouſly and wantonly deprived.

The Jews are now reſtored to the rank of manhood at Frankfort, and enjoy all the rights of freemen, to the no ſmall mortification of their purſe-proud oppreſſors, who no longer preſume to elbow the perſecuted race, and exclude them the perſecuted walks.

A few days ſince, a journeyman carpenter, in pulling down the wainſcot of a room in an old houſe at Hendon found concealed within the ſkirting boards, 700 guineas, of the coin of Geo. I. and II.

A farmer in Suſſex, poſſeſſed of property to the amount of four thouſand pounds, was laſt week committed to Horſham goal, by Lord Sheffield, for ſheep-ſtealing!

Declaration of the Provincial Adminiſtration, freely choſen by the people of Mons, in conſequence of the Declaration of General Dumourier, *dated at Head-Quarters in the ſaid town, the 8th of November, in the 1ſt year of the Republic.*

"IN the name of the ſovereign people. WE declare in the face of Heaven and Earth, that all the ties which attached us to the Houſe of Auſtria are broken; ſwearing at the ſame time that we never will renew them or acknowledge in any manner whatſoever any right of its ſovereignty over the Belgians, for we are determined to reſume our primitive imprescriptible and unalienable rights.

"All power eſſentially emanates from the people, and we hereby declare that the body of the States, all ſupreme and inferior judicatures have ceaſed and are at an end, not having been choſen and appointed by the people; and we expreſſly prohibit them, in the name of the people, from exerciſing their former functions, under pain of being proſecuted as uſurpers of the ſovereign power.

"Done in the General Aſſembly, held in the free town of Mons, the 8th of November, 1792, in the firſt year of the Belgic republic. (Signed)

A. G. GRENIER, Vice-Preſident.

C. T. J. LARIVIERE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.

On Sunday Jan. 6, arrived at Norfolk, (Virginia) the brig William Pennock, Capt. *Williams*, who ſailed from Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, on the 15th December. Four days before Capt. *Williams* left the iſland, the frigate La Felicite arrived at Dominica, in 35 days from France, and brought news of the defeat of the Combined Forces, which ſet the whole iſland in a fermentation, the inhabitants were all quitting the iſland, in expectation of a fleet coming from France. Capt. *Williams* took in 20 paſſengers for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived on the 18th, and found five more American veſſels, from different parts of the iſland, full of French paſſengers, and a number more momently expected. St. Euſtatia was full of French people, and ſcarce a houſe to be got on any terms. At St. Martin's, on the 20th ult. likewiſe found ſeveral more veſſels from Gaudaloupe, with 40, 50, and 60 paſſengers on board; alſo a veſſel from Martinico, with paſſengers, who informed him, that iſland was in the ſame ſituation as Gaudaloupe, which was continually under arms. A gentleman on board the veſſel, from Martinico ſays, 1700 of the inhabitants had quitted the iſland, and all kind of buſineſs was at a ſtand; nothing doing except fortifying the iſland, repairing the forts and getting in order to arm their negroes againſt the fleet which they expected to arrive from France. In Guadaloupe they purchaſed 80,000 ſtands of arms from the other iſlands; and on the firſt appearance of the fleet, the Planters were determined to arm their negroes to protect the white flag. The frigate La Felicite got information of a French Frigate who was the white flag, manned with mulattoes, which the La Felicite gave chace to—ſhe run into Back-Staff, Guadaloupe, under cover of the guns. The Captain of the La Felicite wrote the Governor of Guadaloupe, that if caught any Ariſtocratic flags in the Weſt-Indies, he was determined to ſink them—He bent his courſe to Dominica, as he could not obtain ſupplies in the Fiſh Iſlands.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Mr. Paine has publiſhed another pamphlet, which he calls "A Letter addreſſed to the Addreſſers." It is ſaid to be written with the ſame ſpirit as his other performances, but more *ſatirical*.

Debates on the *memorials of the officers of the ſeveral lines of the late army, reſpecting the deficiency of their pay*, have been had for ſeveral days in Congreſs, in which time ſeveral motions, and amendments to motions were made—finally on Wedneſday laſt, the *original reſolution* was put and LOST by a great majority.

A perſon, aſking what the hiſtorian will hereafter ſay concerning the Duke of Brunſwick's campaign againſt the French? was anſwered,

"*Great Brunſwick's Duke, with four ſcore thouſand men.*

"*March'd into France—and then March'd back again.*"

NEW-LONDON, January 31.

Sunday laſt arrived here ſloop Sally, Capt. Hubbard from Port au-Prince. Capt. Hubbard left that port the 1ſt inſtant, at which time, he informs, a compromiſe had taken place between the *Whites* and *Blacks* of that Quarter; by which the ſervitude of thoſe unfortunate and miſerable Africans is rendered more tolerable. They had all returned to the plantations—and the whites were again looking forward with a proſpect of better times.

NEWPORT, February 4.

General CUSTINE who has lately invaded the Auſtrian Dominions and captured ſeveral Towns in the Electorate of Treves, ſerved in America under Count Rochambeau, and was Colonel of the Regiment of Saintonge.

THOUGHTS on the *MANNERS* of the *GREAT*.

[*Continued*]

THERE is no error more common, or more dangerous, than that an unreſtrained indulgence of appetite is generally attended with a liberal, humane, and merciful temper. Nor is there any opinion more falſe and more fatal, or which demands to be more readily controverted, than that libertiniſm and good nature are natural and neceſſary aſſociates. For after all that corrupt poets, and more corrupt philoſophers, have told us of the blandiſhments of pleaſure, and of its tendency to ſoften the temper and humanize the affections, it is certain, that nothing hardens the heart like exceſſive and unbounded luxury; and he who refuſes the ſweeteſt gratifications to his own voluptuouſneſs, will generally be found the leaſt ſuſceptible of tenderneſs for the wants of others. The cruelties at Rome bore an exact proportion to the diſſoluteneſs at Capreæ. And it is not leſs notorious, that the imperial fiddler became more barbarous as he grew more profligate.—Proſperity, ſays the Arabian proverb, fills the heart till it makes it hard; and the moſt dangerous pits and ſnares for human virtue are thoſe, which are covered over with the flowers of proſperous fortune, that it requires a cautious foot, and a vigilant eye, to eſcape them.

Even Ananias and Sapphira were, I doubt not, well eſteemed in Society; for it was enough to eſtabliſh a very conſiderable reputation, to ſell even part of their poſſeſſions for religious purpoſes: But what an alarm does it ſound to hypocriſy, that, inſtead of being rewarded for what they brought, they were puniſhed for what they kept back! And it is to be feared, that this deceitful pair are not the only one, upon whom a good action, without a pure intention, has drawn down a righteous retribution. For though outward actions are the ſureſt, and to human eyes the only evidences of ſincerity, yet Chriſtianity is a religion of *motives* and *principles*. 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But this is degrading the venerable image and ſuperſcription of religion, by ſtamping them on baſer metal than they were ever intended to impreſs. The young and gay ſhelter themſelves under ſuch examples, and ſcruple the leſs to adopt the bad parts of ſuch mixed characters, when they ſee that an immoral conduct is ſo compatible with a religious profeſſion. But I digreſs from my intention; for it is not the purpoſe of this addreſs to take notice of any actions which the common conſent of mankind has determined to be wrong; but of ſuch chiefly, as are practiced by the ſober, the decent, and the regular; and to drop a few hints, on ſuch leſs obvious offences, as are in general—*Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne.* Nor will the bounds which I have preſcribed myſelf, allow of my wandering into a wide and general field of obſervation.—The idea of the preſent ſlight performance, was ſuggeſted, by reading the King's late excellent Proclamation againſt Irreligion and Immorality.——Under the ſhelter of ſo high a ſanction, it may not be unſeaſonable to preſs on the hearts of the better diſpoſed, ſuch obſervances as ſeem to be generally overlooked, and to remark ſuch offences as commonly elude cenſure, becauſe they are not commonly thought cenſurable. It is obvious, to all ſerious perſons, that that branch of the divine law, againſt which the better kind of people treſpaſs with the leaſt ſcruple, is the Fourth Commandment.—Many who would ſhudder, at the violation of the other Nine, ſeem without ceremony to expunge this from the divine code; but by what authority they do this, has never been explained. The Chriſtian Legiſlator does not ſeem to have abridged the Commandments; and there is no ſubſequent authority, ſo much as pretended to, by Proteſtants. It is not here intended to take notice of ſuch flagrant offences, as lie open to the cognizance of higher tribunals; or to pollute this paper with deſcanting on the holders of card-aſſemblies on Sundays, the frequenters of taverns and gaming-houſes; the printers of Sunday news-papers; the proprietors of Sunday ſtage-coaches; and others, who openly inſult the laws of the land; laws which will always be held ſacred by good citizens, even were not the laws of God antecedent to them. Many of the order whom I here addreſs are perſons of the tendereſt humanity, and not only wiſh well to the intereſts of virtue, but are favourably diſpoſed to advance the cauſe of religion; nay, would be extremely ſtartled, at not being thought ſincerely religious: Yet from inconſideration, want of time, want of ſelf-examination, want of ſuſpecting the deceitfulneſs of the human heart, ſometimes allow themſelves in inattentions and negligencies, which materially affect their own ſafety, and the comfort of others.—While an animated ſpirit of charity ſeems to be kindled among us; while there is a general diſpoſition to inſtruct the ignorant, and to reform the vicious; one cannot help regretting that theſe amiable exertions ſhould be counteracted, in ſome degree, by practices of a directly oppoſite tendency; trifling in their appearance, but ſerious in their effects.

[*To be continued.*]

PARIS, October 26.

A DISPUTE aroſe laſt week near Etain between the Emigrants and the rear-guard of the Pruſſians, the former having refuſed to take their place alternately. The Pruſſian ſoldiers complained with ſeverity of the hardſhips of their being conſtantly expoſed to the enemy's fire, and being eternally harraſſed in their retreat by our troops; they wiſhed the Emigrants to partake their ſhare of the danger. Remonſtrances were vain, until the Pruſſians enforced their arguments by a ſhower of bullets, which humbled to their congenial earth, ſix hundred of theſe proud Nobles.

LONDON, November 8.

The magiſtrates of Frankfort were for extorting the whole of the contribution from the Jews only.—This brought on a remonſtrance, not to thoſe mean and contemptible tyrants who had long inſulted and pillaged them, but to the French General, who very properly interfered, and not only preſerved the *Children of Iſrael* from this laſt act of oppreſſion from an inſolent and illiterate magiſtracy, but procured them an immediate reſtoration to thoſe rights, of which they had been for ages iniquitouſly and wantonly deprived.

The Jews are now reſtored to the rank of manhood at Frankfort, and enjoy all the rights of freemen, to the no ſmall mortification of their purſe-proud oppreſſors, who no longer preſume to elbow the perſecuted race, and exclude them the perſecuted walks.

A few days ſince, a journeyman carpenter, in pulling down the wainſcot of a room in an old houſe at Hendon found concealed within the ſkirting boards, 700 guineas, of the coin of Geo. I. and II.

A farmer in Suſſex, poſſeſſed of property to the amount of four thouſand pounds, was laſt week committed to Horſham goal, by Lord Sheffield, for ſheep-ſtealing!

Declaration of the Provincial Adminiſtration, freely choſen by the people of Mons, in conſequence of the Declaration of General Dumourier, *dated at Head Quarters in the ſaid town, the 8th of November, in the 1ſt year of the Republic.*

"IN the name of the ſovereign people. WE declare in the face of Heaven and Earth, that all the ties which attached us to the Houſe of Auſtria are broken; ſwearing at the ſame time that we never will renew them or acknowledge in any manner whatſoever any right of its ſovereignty over the Belgians, for we are determined to reſume our primitive impreſcriptible and unalienable rights.

"All power eſſentially emanates from the people, and we hereby declare that the body of the States, all ſupreme and inferior judicatures have ceaſed and are at an end, not having been choſen and appointed by the people; and we expreſſly prohibit them, in the name of the people, from exerciſing their former functions, under pain of being proſecuted as uſurpers of the ſovereign power.

"Done in the General Aſſembly, held in the free town of Mons, the 8th of November, 1792, in the firſt year of the Belgic republic. (Signed)

A. G. GRENIER, Vice-Preſident.

C. T. J. LARIVIERE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.

On Sunday Jan. 6, arrived at Norfolk, (Virginia) the brig William Pennock, Capt. *Williams*, who ſailed from Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, on the 25th December. Four days before Capt. *Williams* left the iſland, the frigate La-Felicite arrived at Dominica, in 35 days from France, and brought news of the defeat of the Combined Forces, which ſet the whole iſland in a fermentation, the inhabitants were all quitting the iſland, in expectation of a fleet coming from France. Capt. *Williams* took in 20 paſſengers for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived on the 18th, and found five more American veſſels, from different parts of the iſland, full of French paſſengers, and a number more momently expected. St. Euſtatia was full of French people, and ſcarce a houſe to be got on any terms. At St. Martin's, on the 20th ult. likewiſe found ſeveral more veſſels from Gaudaloupe, with 40, 50, and 60 paſſengers on board; alſo a veſſel from Martinico, with paſſengers, who informed him, that iſland was in the ſame ſituation as Gaudaloupe, which was continually under arms. A gentleman on board the veſſel, from Martinico ſays, 1700 of the inhabitants had quitted the iſland, and all kind of buſineſs was at a ſtand; nothing doing except fortifying the iſland, repairing the forts and getting in order to arm their negroes againſt the fleet which they expected to arrive from France. In Guadaloupe they purchaſed 80,000 ſtand of arms from the other iſlands; and on the firſt appearance of the fleet, the Planters were determined to arm their negroes to protect the white flag. The frigate La Felicite got information of a French Frigate who was the white flag, manned with mulattoes, which the La Felicite gave chace to—ſhe run into Back-Staff, Guadalope, under cover of the guns. The Captain of the La Felicite wrote the Governor of Guadaloupe, if he caught any Ariſtocratic flags in the Weſt-Indies, he was determined to ſink them—He bent his courſe to Dominica, as he could not obtain ſupplies in the French Iſlands.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Mr. Paine has publiſhed another pamphlet, which he calls "A Letter addreſſed to the Addreſſers." It is ſaid to be written with the ſame ſpirit as his other performances, but more *ſatirical*.

Debates on the *memorials of the officers of the ſeveral lines of the late army, reſpecting the deficiency of their pay*, have been had for ſeveral days in Congreſs, in which time ſeveral motions, and amendments to motions were made—finally on Wedneſday laſt, the *original reſolution* was put and LOST by a great majority.

A perſon, aſking what the hiſtorian will hereafter ſay concerning the Duke of Brunſwick's campaign againſt the French? was anſwered,

"*Great Brunſwick's Duke, with four ſcore thouſand men.*

"*March'd into France——and then March'd back again.*"

NEW-LONDON, January 31.

Sunday laſt arrived here ſloop Sally, Capt. Hulbut from Port au-Prince. Capt. Hulbut left that port the 18th inſtant, at which time, he informs, a compoſition had taken place between the *Whites* and *Blacks* of that Quarter; by which the ſervitude of thoſe unfortunate and miſerable Africans is rendered more tolerable. They had all returned to the plantations—and the people were again looking forward with a proſpect of better times.

NEWPORT, February 4.

General CUSTINE, who has lately invaded the Auſtrian Dominions, and captured ſeveral Towns in the Electorate of Treves, ſerved in America under General Rochambeau, and was Colonel of the Regiment of Saintonge.

eneral Dumouriez in one of his Letters to the Minat War, dated Oct. 2, fays, "I fend you a Copy Piece which is infinitely curious—I hope ſoon to charge this Receipt for 117 Sheep to the King of ruſſia in his States of Cleves and Guilderland, if his ride prevents him from making a ſeparate Peace.—I ave tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners, to be laid before ie Convention, another very curious Piece—the orderly ook of the armed Emigrants, in which may be found ie Names of thoſe Chevaliers, as much deſpiſed by the 'ruſſian Army, as they are in that of the French."

Copy of an Order of the King of Pruſſia.

"The Village of Hons, in Champagne, has delivered for the Pruſſian Army, 117 Sheep, the Value of which is Majeſty the King of France engages to pay, when s ſacred Perſon ſhall be at Liberty, and Order reeſtabliſhed in his States. In Faith of which, I give nder the ſpecial Guarantee of his Majeſty the King of ruſſia, which may be exchanged for the Value of the d Proviſions, in a proper Time and Place.

(Signed) "*The Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh.*

September 29."

e laſt Accounts from Paris mention, that an of 40,000 Men, was forming in France, deſtined Expedition to ſpread the Bleſſings of EQUAL RTY in Spain.

e *Mechanics* and *Manufacturers* of the Town of more have formed themſelves into a Society, and ted a Conſtitution for their Government.

here being every Appearance of a general Aſſumpot the Reſidue of the State Debts at this Seſſion of greſs, the Public are adviſed not to ſell their State ficates at the preſent Prices, as there muſt be a derable *Appreciation* of them in a ſhort Time.

New-York Paper.

r. Thomas Allen, in his Marine Liſt, informs, he Horſes, Mules, and Cattle, exported from the of New-London, in 1792, were 5570. The Shipowned and chartered from that Port, 4 Ships, 1 ue, 34 Brigs, 30 Schooners, and 47 Sloops.

e Exports of Flax-Seed from Philadelphia, for nd, in 1792, were 10,274 Hogſheads. The Flour Middlings ſhipped in the ſame Year, were 439,074 els.

ARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. GEORGE BEN-, Merchant, to Miſs SALLY THURBER, Daughter Mr. James Thurber.

IED.]—At Tiverton, Mrs. MARY CORY, in the Year of her Age, Widow of Mr. William Cory, erly of that Town.

In this Town, Mrs. MARY CRANSTON, Relict late Thomas Cranſton, Eſq; aged 82.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THAT the atonement of Chriſt was of the ſame avail before his crucifixion as ſince," is incon with the ſcriptures, and ſo glaring that I admire does not ſee the impropriety of it himſelf, and reace the idea.—By appealing to the ſcriptures we , "that Chriſt having made peace through the d of his croſs to reconcile all things unto himſelf; him, I ſay, whether they be things in earth, or things aven; and you that were ſometimes alienated, and ies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath reconciled in the body of his fleſh through death, reſent you holy and unblameable, and unreprovable is ſight; in whom we have redemption through his d, even the forgiveneſs of ſins.—Wherefore remem- that ye, being in time paſt Gentiles in the fleſh, at that time ye were without Chriſt, being aliens the commonwealth of Iſrael, and ſtrangers from covenant of promiſe, having no hope, and without in the world; but now in Chriſt Jeſus, ye who times were far off are made nigh by the blood of ; and that he might reconcile both unto God in ody by the croſs, having ſlain the enmity thereby, me and preached peace to you, which were afar and to them that were nigh.—Foraſmuch then, as children are partakers of fleſh and blood, he alſo elf likewiſe took part of the ſame, that through h he might deſtroy him that had the power of death, is the Devil. The Prophet Iſaiah gives us an acnt of "Lucifer, Son of the Morning, who ſaid in heart, I will aſcend into Heaven; I will exalt my ne above the ſtars of God; I will ſet alſo upon the unt of the congregation, in the ſides of the North; ill aſcend above the heights of the clouds; I will ike the Moſt High;——yet thou ſhalt be brought n to Hell, to the ſides of the pit; they that ſee thee narrowly look upon thee, and conſider thee; ſay—Is this the man that made the earth to tremble; did ſhake kingdoms; that made the world as a rneſs, and deſtroyed the cities thereof; that open- ot the houſe of his priſoners." And when Chriſt , and entered upon his miſſion, he ſaid, "The of the Lord is upon me, becauſe he hath anoint- e to preach the goſpel to the poor; he hath ſent o heal the broken-hearted; to preach deliverance e captives, and recovering of ſight to the blind; t at liberty them that are bruiſed; to preach the table year of the Lord. And Peter, in his firſt tle, chap. iii—18 v. has wrote:—"For Chriſt alſo once ſuffered for ſins, the juſt for the unjuſt, that ight bring us to God, being put to death in the but quickened by the ſpirit, by which alſo he and preached unto the Spirits in priſon" (and out doubt releaſed them:) "which ſometimes were edient, when once the long ſuffering of God waitthe days of Noah, while the Ark was preparing, ein few, that is eight ſouls, were ſaved by water." d *Epi* been ſhut up with Luciſer, alias Devil or with his priſoners, from Noah's flood until Chriſt came and ranſomed him, would he ſay, "the atonement was of as much avail before Chriſt paid the debt as ſince, becauſe it was promiſed by God immediately after the apoſtacy; or rather, would he not exclaim, "herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and ſent his Son to be the propitiation for our ſins; and not for ours only, but alſo for the ſins of the whole World.——The reader may take notice, that what I have deduced, is from the ſcriptures in its primitive luſtre, without blending it with comments, as is too much the cuſtom in theſe days; knowing that, if the Apoſtles were ſent by divine inſpiration, they could ſpeak or write to people's underſtanding, without ſtanding in need of any of our Reverend Fathers to explain what they meant; which, when they undertake to do, they explain all the meaning from them, and make them very intricate.—*Epi*'s philoſophy, in what miniſter's declare, that perſons cannot believe, unleſs faith be given them of God; and that they muſt believe" (or elſe their Souls muſt go to hell, and continue there in endleſs burnings) "is ſuch as Paul now would exiſt in the world, when he warned the Coloſſians to beware, Leſt any man ſpoil you through philoſophy, and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Chriſt.

An INQUIRER *for* TRUTH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 4.

ENTERED.	*From*
Brig Rebecca, Briggs,	Iſland Longkey
Sloop Induſtry, Tucker,	New-London
Sloop Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
Schooner Two Friends, Stanton,	Do.
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape-Nichola-Mole
CLEARED.	*For*
Ship Mary, Gardiner,	Dublin
Sloop William, Dockray,	Charleſton,
Schooner Betſey, Treby,	Turks-Iſland
Sloop Induſtry, Carr,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Martha, Landors,	Virginia
Sloop Betſey, Kent,	Norfolk
Sloop Dove, Cram,	Newbern
Sloop Induſtry, Tinker,	New-London
Schooner Two Friends, Stanton,	New-York

To be SOLD,

If applied for before the 20th of March,

A FARM, containing 214 Acres, ſituated in South-Kingſtown, in the State of Rhode-Iſland; conſiſting of Village-Land and a valuable Swamp, great Part of which was once cleared, and produced excellent Hay; the whole well watered, Part bounded by a large Pond, on which are Grift and Saw Mills.——Sixteen or ſeventeen Years Credit will be given, if required, upon approved Security; or real Eſtate, in or near Boſton, will be taken in Exchange. ——For Particulars, inquire of ROWLAND BROWN, Tower-Hill; or of ANDREW SPOONER, Boſton.

Boſton, January 22, 1793.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement; and thoſe who are any wiſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

REBECCA CLARKE, *Executrix.*

Newport, February 4, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN NORTHAM, Mariner, of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims (to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings) within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by ſaid Council.

BENJAMIN ALMY,
JABEZ CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1793.

All Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

SARAH NORTHAM, *Adminiſtratrix.*

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
January 21, 1793.

THE Creditors of Ebenezer Lanpher, of Hopkinton, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in February next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Secry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
January 21, 1793.

THE Creditors of Joſeph Perry, of South-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich on the laſt Monday in February next; to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Secry.

BOOK-BINDING done in the Brick-Market Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Newport, November, 1792.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality;
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON of the firſt Quality, flat and ſquare, for Ship-Building, or other Uſe,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

FOR
NEW-YORK & CHARLESTON,

The SCHOONER
TWO FRIENDS,
ROBERT STANTON, jun. *Maſter;*

A GOOD, ſtaunch, faſt-ſailing Veſſel.—Will poſitively ſail by the 7th of February next, Wind and Weather permitting; and will be ready to take in Cargo by the 27th of this Month.——For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, lying at STEVENSON's Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

For SALE, by
CLARK & HAMMOND,

BOHEA TEA, warranted to be of the firſt Quality, in Cheſts, Half Cheſts, Quarter and Eighths of Cheſts.——Alſo Bar-Iron and Nail Rods.

Franklin Stoves,		Allſpice,	
Cloſe Ditto,		Pepper,	
& Ten-Plate Ditto,		Nutmegs,	
Sheet Iron,		Chocolate,	
Warming-Pans,		Logwood,	per Cwt.
Brass-Kettles,		Fuſtick,	
Hand-Irons,		Redwood,	
Weſt-India Rum per Hogſhead or Barrel,		Logwood Fine,	
Brandy per Pipe or Ditto,		Copperas,	Ditto,
Geneva per Ditto,		Allum,	
New-England Rum,		Powder,	per Cask.
Porter per Barrel or Dozen,		Shot,	per Cwt.
Superfine Flour per Barrel,		Bar-Lead,	Ditto,
Common Ditto,	Ditto,	Knives and Forks,	
Pilot Bread,	Ditto,	7 by 9 Window-Glaſs	per Box,
Ship Ditto,	Ditto,	6 by 8 Ditto,	Ditto,
Brown Sugar,	Ditto,	Cotton by the Bale,	
Loaf Ditto,	Ditto,	Frying Pans,	
Beef,	Ditto,	Iron Shovels,	
Pork,	Ditto,	Shovels and Tongs,	
Raiſins,	per Cask.	Steel-Yards.	
Ginger,	Ditto,	ALSO,	

A Variety of CLOTH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Newport, January 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

THORNTON's, Bickerſtaff's, Wheeler's, Phillips's, Freeman's and other ALMANACKS for 1793, by the Groſs, Dozen, or ſingle. Likewiſe the ſtatutes of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut LAWS LEFT.

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Foreat War, dated Oct. 2, says, "I send you a Copy
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Copy of an Order of the King of Prussia.

"The Village of Hons, in Champagne, has delivered for the Prussian Army, 117 Sheep, the Value of which is Majesty the King of France engages to pay, when is sacred Person shall be at Liberty, and Order re-tablished in his States. In Faith of which, I give nder the special Guarantee of his Majesty the King of russia, which may be exchanged for the Value of the id Provisions, in a proper Time and Place.

(Signed) "*The Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh.*

"September 29."

The last Accounts from Paris mention, that an Army of 40,000 Men, was forming in France, destined for an Expedition to spread the Blessings of EQUAL LIBERTY in Spain.

The *Mechanics* and *Manufacturers* of the Town of Baltimore have formed themselves into a Society, and adopted a Constitution for their Government.

There being every Appearance of a general Assumption of the Residue of the State Debts at this Session of Congress, the Public are advised not to sell their State Certificates at the present Prices, as there must be a considerable *Appreciation* of them in a short Time.

New-York Paper.

Mr. Thomas Allen, in his Marine List, informs, that the Horses, Mules, and Cattle, exported from the Port of New-London, in 1792, were 5570. The Shipping owned and chartered from that Port, 4 Ships, 1 Barque, 34 Brigs, 30 Schooners, and 47 Sloops.

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[MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. GEORGE BENSON, Merchant, to Miss SALLY THURBER, Daughter of Mr. James Thurber.

[DIED.]—At Tiverton, Mrs. MARY CORY, in the 85th Year of her Age, Widow of Mr. William Cory, formerly of that Town.

—In this Town, Mrs. MARY CRANSTON, Relict of the late Thomas Cranston, Esq; aged 82.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THAT the atonement of Christ was of the same avail before his crucifixion as since," is inconsistent with the scriptures, and so glaring that I admire Epi does not see the impropriety of it himself, and renounce the idea.—By appealing to the scriptures we find, "that Christ having made peace through the blood of his cross to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth, or things in heaven; and you that were sometimes alienated, and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled in the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblameable, and unreprovable in his sight; in whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins.—Wherefore remember, that ye, being in time past Gentiles in the flesh, that at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenant of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world; but now in Christ Jesus, ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ; and that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereof, and came and preached peace to you, which were afar off, and to them that were nigh.—Forasmuch then, as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same, that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is the Devil. The Prophet Isaiah gives us an account of "Lucifer, Son of the Morning, who said in his heart, I will ascend into Heaven; I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will set also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the North; I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High;——yet thou shalt be brought down to Hell, to the sides of the pit; they that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee; saying,—Is this the man that made the earth to tremble; that did shake kingdoms; that made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; that opened not the house of his prisoners." And when Christ came, and entered upon his mission, he said, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted; to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind; to set at liberty them that are bruised; to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. And Peter, in his first Epistle, chap. iii—18 v. has wrote:—"For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh but quickened by the spirit, by which also he went and preached unto the Spirits in prison" (and without doubt released them:) "which sometimes were disobedient, when once the long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the Ark was preparing, wherein few, that is eight souls, were saved by water." Had Epi been shut up with Lucifer, alias Devil or Sin, with his prisoners, from Noah's flood until Christ came and ransomed him, would he say, "the atonement was of as much avail before Christ paid the debt as since, because it was promised by God immediately after the apostacy; or rather, would he not exclaim, "herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole World.——The reader may take notice, that what I have deduced, is from the scriptures in its primitive lustre, without blending it with comments, as is too much the custom in these days; knowing that, if the Apostles were sent by divine inspiration, they could speak or write to people's understanding, without standing in need of any of our Reverend Fathers to explain what they meant; which, when they undertake to do, they explain all the meaning from them, and make them very intricate.—Epi's philosophy, in what minister's declare, that persons cannot believe, unless faith be given them of God; and that they must believe" (or else their Souls must go to hell, and continue there in endless burnings) "is such as Paul new would exist in the world, when he warned the Colossians to beware, Lest any man spoil you through philosophy, and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.

An INQUIRER *for* TRUTH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 4.

ENTERED. *From*

Brig Rebecca, Briggs, Island Longkey
Sloop Industry, Tucker, New-London
Sloop Sally, Justin, Providence
Schooner Two Friends, Stanton, Do.
Brig Polly, Hicks, Cape-Nichola-Mole

CLEARED. *For*

Ship Mary, Gardiner, Dublin
Sloop William, Dockray, Charleston,
Schooner Betsey, Treby, Turks-Island
Sloop Industry, Carr, Cape-Francois
Sloop Martha, Landors, Virginia
Sloop Betsey, Kent, Norfolk
Sloop Dove, Crain, Newbern
Sloop Industry, Tinker, New-London
Schooner Two Friends, Stanton, New-York

To be SOLD,

If applied for before the 20th of March,

A FARM, containing 214 Acres, situated in South-Kingstown, in the State of Rhode-Island; consisting of Tillage-Land and a valuable Swamp, great Part of which was once cleared, and produced excellent Hay; the whole well watered, Part bounded by a large Pond, on which are Grist and Saw Mills.——Sixteen or seventeen Years Credit will be given, if required, upon approved Security; or real Estate, in or near Boston, will be taken in Exchange.——For Particulars, inquire of ROWLAND BROWN, Tower-Hill; or of ANDREW SPOONER, Boston.

Boston, January 12, 1793.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and those who are any wise indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

REBECCA CLARKE, *Executrix.*

Newport, February 1, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN NORTHAM, Mariner, of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims (to either of us at our respective Dwellings) within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by said Council.

BENJAMIN ALMY,
JABEZ CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1793.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment, to

SARAH NORTHAM, *Administratrix.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 21, 1793.

THE Creditors of Ebenezer Lanpher, of Hopkinton, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in February next; then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 21, 1793.

THE Creditors of Joseph Perry, of South-Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Mondy in February next; to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

BOOK-BINDING done in the Brick-Market Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Newport, November, 1792.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality;
Raven's DUCK,
Russia clean HEMP,
Russia SHEETING,
Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

FOR

NEW-YORK & CHARLESTON,

The SCHOONER

TWO FRIENDS,

ROBERT STANTON, jun. *Master;*

A GOOD, staunch, fast-sailing Vessel.—Will positively sail by the 7th of February next, Wind and Weather permitting; and will be ready to take in Cargo by the 27th of this Month.——For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at STEVENSON's Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

For SALE, by

CLARK & HAMMOND,

BOHEA TEA, warranted to be of the first Quality, in Chests, Half Chests, Quarter and Eighths of Chests.——Also Bar-Iron and Nail Rods.

Franklin Stoves,		Allspice,	
Close Ditto,		Pepper,	
1 Ten-Plate Ditto,		Nutmegs,	
Sheet Iron,		Chocolate,	
Warming-Pans,		Logwood,	per Cwt.
Brass-Kettles,		Fustick,	per Cwt.
Hand-Irons,		Redwood,	per Cwt.
West-India Rum per Hogshead or Barrel,		Lignum Vitæ,	per Cwt.
Brandy per Pipe or Ditto,		Copperas,	Ditto,
Geneva per Ditto,		Allum,	Ditto,
New-England Rum,		Powder,	per Cask.
Porter per Barrel or Dozen,		Shot,	per Cwt.
Superfine Flour per Barrel,		Bar-Lead,	Ditto,
Common Ditto,	Ditto,	Knives and Forks,	
Pilot Bread,	Ditto,	7 by 9 Window-Glass	(per Box.
Ship Ditto,	Ditto,	6 by 8 Ditto,	Ditto,
Brown Sugar,	Ditto,	Cotton by the Bale,	
Loaf Ditto,	Ditto,	Frying Pans,	
Beef,	Ditto,	Iron Shovels,	
Pork,	Ditto,	Shovels and Tongs,	
Raisins,	per Cask.	Steel-Yards.	
Ginger,	Ditto,	ALSO,	

A Variety of CLOTH GOODS, suitable for the Season.

Newport, January 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardson,

THORNTON's, Bickerstaff's, Wheeler's, Phillips's, Freemason's and other ALMANACKS for 1793, by the Groce, Dozen, or single. Likewise the Massachusetts and Connecticut REGISTERS.

LINES.

A tribute to Mr. BLANCHARD, *composed soon after his return from his last aerial excursion.*

BY science taught, on silken wings
Beyond our grovelling race you rise,
And soaring from terrestrial things
Explore a passage to the skies—
O, could I thus exalted sail,
And rise with you beyond the jail!

Whoe'er shall thus presume to fly
While downward with disdain they look,
Shall own this journey through the sky
The dearest jaunt they ever took,
And choose, next time, without reproach
A humbler seat in Instrop's coach—

Ah! when you rose, impell'd by fear
Each bosom swell'd its thousand sighs:
To you each lady sent a tear,
And held the kerchief to her eyes:
All hearts still follow'd as you flew,
All eyes admir'd a sight so new.

The birds that cleave th' expanse of air
Admiring, view your globe full-blown,
And chattering round the painted car
Complain your flight outdoes their own:
Beyond their track you proudly swim
Nor fear the loss of life or limb.

How vast the height! how grand the scene
That your enraptured eye surveys,
When towering in your gay machine
You leave th' astonish'd world to gaze,
And wandering in the ethereal blue,
Our eyes in vain your course pursue.

The ORB OF DAY! how dazzling bright!
In glittering radience gleams the MOON;
And TERRA, whence you took your flight
Appears to you——a mere balloon,
Its noisy crew no longer heard,
Towns, cities, forests, disappear'd.

Yet, travelling thro' the azure road,
Soar not too high for REASON's ken;
For, lo! our humble safe abode
Is all that NATURE meant for men:
Take in your sails before you freeze
And sink again among the trees.——

From a LONDON PAPER.

FRIDAY evening, about dusk, a fellow with a black face, and taken for a Negro, had the audacity to stop a gentleman with a lady in a single horse-chaise, the other side of Barne's Common, and robbed them of their watches, and a purse of money. The villain did not discover the least fear; but when asked by the gentleman, upon giving up his money, if he belonged to Africa, replied, shaking the purse—"yes, in the *Guinea* Trade."

A Writer, in a late London Paper, *speaking of* LA FAYETTE, *says,*

"IF France ever inhaled the sacred august spirit of Liberty; if she has shewn to the world magnanimous proofs of it, it is to La Fayette that she is in a great measure indebted for this.——It was from him, that France first knew that a worthy citizen and soldier were no incompatible terms; that all men are by nature free and equal, as to their rights. He would have taught them, that a constitution formed by the unanimous suffrage of Free-Men, ought to be respected and obeyed. Prevented in his career of glory by the arts of insidious and abandoned factions, he yet merits the eulogy of every good man, whose hearts must be touched at the ignoble destiny which now awaits him.

"I will not inquire whether the Combined Armies had a right, when he quitted his country, to treat him as a prisoner at war—perhaps they had; but surely the fate of that General must be singularly hard, who, if before incapable of returning to his native country, is now, by the late decree against all Emigrants, to be considered as of no Nation. He is then to undergo, unless timely relieved, perpetual imprisonment. There is no one (whatever may be their inclinations) in France who can tolerate him. To whom, then, can the province of *ransoming* an Hero who has contributed to the destruction of despotism in France, devolve?—It is reserved for the English—to that manly and generous nation, who has lately evinced by its conduct, that it is unswayed and unbiassed by narrow views; that it forgets enmities; that has illustrated most strikingly to this and every succeeding age, that she regards no longer the confined doctrines which till of late insulated her from Europeans; that all mankind in distress are her brethren:—To feel these laudable efforts of benevolence and philanthropy.—Release La Fayette from his manacles.—America is too far distant to engage herself in European broils; and from you only he has any hopes. Hasten then, ye generous Britons! to his succour, and immortalize your names."

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the Twenty-fifth of March,

A FARM, situated in Tiverton, near the Four Corners, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, with Two Dwelling-Houses, Out-Houses, and Two Orchards thereon.—For Terms inquire of ABIGAIL COGGESHALL.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,
That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Sherry		Currants	
Lisbon		Thin-shell'd	Almonds
Port		Sugar'd	
Malaga		Sugar Plumbs	
West-India	Rum	Barley Sugar	
New-England		Brown Sugar	
Cherry		Loaf Do.	
Gin		Molasses	
Annifeed Cordial		Chocolate	
Doctor Stevens		Coffee	
Hyson	TEAS	Starch	
Hyson-Skin		Flour	
Souchong		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Bohea		Wrapping-Paper	
Nutmegs		Cotton Wool	
Cinnamon		WINDOW-GLASS	
Cloves		Ground Camwood	
Mace		Ground Stick	Redwood
Allspice		Flour Roll	Brimstone
Ginger		Indigo	
Pepper		Copperas	
Olives		Allum	
Capers		Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.	
Florence Oil			
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles			
English Mustard			
Best Turkey Figs			

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.
Newport, January 21, 1793.

Christoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Use whatever.
Also,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Chest.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few barrels of Ship Bread,
Best Holland Powder, by the Quarter-Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and superfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.
Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and INDIA
GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing
WINTER
And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET of
Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to serve their good Customers no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.
Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

Just received, and for SALE, by
Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of FLOUR and BUTTER, cheap for CASH.
He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.
Newport, January 14, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,
Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Millick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburgh clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Raven's Ditto,
Ticklenburgh,
Osnaburgh,
Best Bar-Iron,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Writing-Paper,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glass,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest,
&c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Store on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—A row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

A cheap STORE
Of choice GOODS, *suitable for approaching Season, just opened by*
Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres of Land, near Mumford's Mills, with Three Dwelling-Houses, One Barn, One Cheese-House, One Corn-House, One Stable, One Shop, and Three Orchards thereon, well wooded and watered—will be sold altogether, or in such Parts as best suit the Purchaser, on reasonable Terms for good Pay.—For further particulars inquire of ISAAC TANNER, living on the premises.
South Kingstown, Jan. 2, 1793.

WHEREAS MARCY the Wife of the Subscriber hath during his Absence behaved herself in a very unbecoming Manner, and as she is resolved not to live with her any longer, he therefore forewarns all Person from trusting her on his Account, he being determined not to pay any Debt of her contracting from this Date.
SAMUEL HARRIS.
Tiverton, January 4, 1793.

LINES.

A Tribute to Mr. BLANCHARD, *composed soon after his return from his last aerial excursion.*

BY science taught, on silken wings
Beyond our grovelling race you rise,
And soaring from terrestrial things
Explore a passage to the skies—
O, could I thus exalted sail,
And rise with you beyond the jail!

Whoe'er shall thus presume to fly
While downward with disdain they look,
Shall own this journey through the sky
The dearest jaunt they ever took,
And choose, next time, without reproach
A humbler seat in Iris-top's coach—

Ah! when yourose, impell'd by fear
Each bosom swell'd its thousand sighs:
To you each lady sent a tear,
And held the kerchief to her eyes:
All hearts still follow'd as you flew,
All eyes admir'd a sight so new.

The birds that cleave th' expanse of air
Admiring, view your globe full-blown,
And chattering round the painted car
Complain your flight outdoes their own:
Beyond their track you proudly swim
Nor fear the loss of life or limb.

How vast the height! how grand the scene
That your enraptured eye surveys,
When towering in your gay machine
You leave th' astonish'd world to gaze,
And wandering in the etherial blue,
Our eyes in vain your course pursue.

The ORB OF DAY! how dazzling bright!
In glittering radience gleams the MOON;
And TERRA, whence you took your flight
Appears to you——a mere balloon,
Its noisy crew no longer heard,
Towns, cities, forests, disappear'd.

Yet, travelling thro' the azure road,
Soar not too high for REASON's ken;
Reflect, our humble safe abode
Is all that NATURE meant for men:
Take in your sails before you freeze
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MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga — Wines
West-India, New-England, Cherry — Rum
Gin
Anniseed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, Bohea — TEAS
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allspice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
English Mustard
Best Turkey Figs

Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.
Currants
Thin-shell'd, Sugar'd — Almonds
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molasses
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper — per Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground Stick — Redwood
Flour Roll — Brimstone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

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RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Use whatever.
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A Variety of Glass Ware,
Writing-Paper,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glass,
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Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Store on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other kind of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *suitable for approaching Season, just opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres of Land, near Mumford's Mill, with Three Dwelling-Houses, One Barn, One Cheese-House, One Corn-House, One Stable, One Shop, and Three Orchards thereon, well wooded and watered, will be sold altogether, or in such Lots as may best suit the Purchaser, on reasonable Terms for good Pay.—— For further particulars inquire of ISAAC TANNER, living on the premises.

South Kingstown, Jan. 2, 1793.

WHEREAS MARCY the Wife of the Subscriber hath during his Absence behaved herself in a very unbecoming Manner, and as he is resolved not to live with her any longer; he therefore forewarns every Person from trusting her on his Account, he being determined to pay no Debt of her contracting from this Date. SAMUEL HARRIS.

Newport, January 21, 1793.